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Morning Oregonian.

VOL. V. PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1865. NO. 8.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,) AT THE OFFICE ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF FRONT AND OAK STREETS.

No Flag but the Old Flag—the Red, White and Blue,
With the stars of our Union shining out
Arise and defend it, ye sons of the true,
Whose blood has been mingled with every foot of soil.

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1865.

Loyal and Disloyal.

"He that is not with us is against us" may be truly said in the present crisis of our State. Therefore, he is debarred from and unworthy of position to occupy on the question of the future of the United States, save yes or no, and the assurance of yes, while every act speaks no, is worse than open enmity. It is the most barefaced falsehood. † Loyalty, in the columns of the opposition press, is a term of ridicule towards those who enthusiastically support the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. There are men in every career and enterprise whose zeal outruns their discretion, and it may be that such injure the Union cause with the calm and considerate, by advancing radical ideas and advocating extreme measures, that even the present terrible crisis does not demand; but it is put to this severe test by the general Union sentiment of the country forming, as the elections show, the great majority of the American people, that these reckless partizans do vice and ignorance and less themselves, with the certainty that they can thus evince prejudice against the course the Government pursues to restore Union and harmony to our distracted country.

Our privilege as citizens includes free speech and a free press; that, we will not question the exercise of, to the full extent that any citizen can reasonably claim, but there is a limit, for while in time of war the minority endeavors to influence the passions of faction, when a majority has, as in our case, not only adopted policy, but after years of experience have emphatically endorsed that policy, and supported the course pursued by the Government, then opposition to the Government becomes criminal, and really affords aid and comfort to the attempted destruction of the Union. The circulation of falsehoods bad enough, but the continual pursuance of a course, sure to embarrass the operations of the Government, to discourage enlistments, to depreciate the Government credit, and belie the efforts who are striving to accomplish the duties the people have assigned to them; all those things contravene the rights of the people at large, and surpass the privileges accorded to any by the fundamental principles laid down in our Constitution and laws. Take up any one of the Democratic papers published in this State, and you will read only condemnation of the Government, quotations from the Southern rebel press supporting their own views, without a single expression of condemnation of the rebellion or of support of our own Government. When great National victories occur, they do not rejoice, when cities, seaports and strongholds become ours, they prefer to predict future failure than coming victories. To put the matter in plainer shape they appear to be anxious to have the rebellion succeed, to have the Federal armies fail, to see the war continue, and most of all to see slavery survive, or else, why do they to-day, speak well of it when even the Southern rebel knows that the institution is dead? Judging them by their words, we believe that these papers are at heart linked to the cause of the rebellion, and desire to see it succeed; that their pretence of loyalty is lip-service, while their hearts are disloyal.

President Lincoln expressed it as his belief that the majority of the voters of the Democratic party are loyal; that they desire to see the national cause succeed and the Union preserved. Believing this is so; that the President is right, and that the American people, by an overwhelming majority, are sound on this main question, we would ask the considerate voter who calls himself a Democrat, why his party is represented by such organs? why it has such mouthpieces? Is it not true that faction is having more to do with this opposition than principle? that a hope for power governs and directs an opposition that is in effect treasonable? and when and how will the rebellion be subdued if the obstacles put in the way of the Government succeed in having their desired effect?

We know several persons whose Southern proclivities are unmistakable. Born and bred upon Southern soil, sympathizing with friends there—they are anxious to see the struggle end in Southern independence of Federal rule, but those men recognizing their allegiance as due to the United States, abstain from all interference with our national affairs, and refrain from all attempts to destroy the Government whose protection they enjoy and whose right to put down rebellion they recognize while they do not hope for its success. Such men, pursuing a consistent course, contrast very favorably with the reckless demagogue and politician who, venturing all upon one desperate cast, will either rule or ruin. There is something due to the four hundred and twenty thousand majority who elected Mr. Lincoln: something more due to the million or more Democrats who voted for McClellan, to have the war prosecuted with increase of vigor, and the least that can be accorded by any patriotic mind, is to bid God speed the effort to crush secession and perpetuate the Union. It, in no question of peace or war, for the war must now go on. The only issue is shall it drag for years to increase debt and misery North and South beyond all computation and power to pay, or shall all the loyal masses of the people unite and end it and at once?

QUARTZ NEAR CELILO.—We are told by Mr. West of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, of a rich quartz ledge, or ledges, discovered on the farm of Col. Fulton on Ten Mile Creek, near Celilo. Specimens of the quartz brought into the Dalles, that was very rich in gold and quite an excitement existed in consequence. Many persons had gone from Celilo and Dalles to locate claims. Sixteen claims were recorded in the Clerk's office at Dalles on Friday, which indicates quite an excitement about "feet" there, and no locations for the Clerk. Col. Fulton has a title from the Government of the United States, and is inclined to consider the right of property vested in himself, while the miners stake off claims regardless of his pretensions. This will give rise to the interesting question—how much right has the United States got at once? We await further developments, and are prepared to believe that good ledges can be found all around.

A LIST OF LOSSES.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company has lost nine steamers since 1857: The *Canadian*, in the St. Lawrence, 1857; the *Indian*, 1859; *Hungarian*, (ship) *Caledonian*, (No. 2) 1861; *North Briton*, 1861; *Anglo Saxon*, 1862, when 237 lives were lost; *Jura*, 1863; *Bohemian*, 1864, when 20 lives were lost; and last, the *Inman*, in the same year. Surely a procession of disasters that might induce them to despair.

NEW FORTS AT MONTEREY.—Gen. McDowell has been making a flying visit to Monterey to inspect the fortifications there, and determine the necessity of making new ones.

Items

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When [illegible] was [illegible] remarks [illegible] half [illegible] known [illegible] more [illegible] under [illegible] with War [illegible]

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AT
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ON
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COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS
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PASTRY of all kinds.
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and any one committing any trespass
cutting or removing Wood or Timber
be prosecuted.
JOHN H. COE.
29, 1865. 1m

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

Money Market.

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[illegible] Democratic great reception [illegible] was replendent in Willamette [illegible] Saturday evening, with [illegible] Esq., Lane Lodge [illegible] with gentlemen and ladies, [illegible] length of time passed [illegible] the music, the floor [illegible] the order of the [illegible] Louisiana plantation, [illegible] where the ice [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Walton [illegible] Mr. Irwin, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

This Beautiful Life.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

How beautiful the earth where'er we tread!
Its carpet hues, its flowers,
The drapery of autumnal fields,
The fragrance of the vines,
And all the sacred joy of health
That lights unn bidden!

How beautiful the sky we live beneath,
That its green vastness spread,
The patient, placid herds into it
Their mid-day's cudding breed,
And with rapturing grace careering,
The noisy, prancing steed!

How beautiful the human face,
Through which no sullen lines
Assail the dawn of infant grace
Or age in calm declines,
Creative glory shines!

How beautiful the unfolded mind,
Where Heaven hath planted
And Knowledge sits surveying gold,
And lights of Fancy burn,
The Memory joins the buried Past
To prattling Hope's return.

How beautiful the immortal Soul,
Its heavenly birth that feels,
And looking upward to the Sire,
With faith that merely kindles,
Gains strength without brightness every hour,
And every sorrow heals.

How beautiful the life we lead,
That bright'ning ever by your
And hearts upon it fixing the hope
Of a more perfect existence,
To let us for this world, we'll serve,
To be a blessing here!

The Old Cartman.

I have a little mind to tell a story. That it is true I most emphatically avow.

About five years ago or thereabouts John Ainsley—or "Pap Ainsley," as he was familiarly called—was the owner of a hand car, and carned a living by conveying miscellaneous parcels from one section of the city to another, and receiving therefor the reasonable remuneration of twenty-five cents per load. To designate the occupation in the prosiest manner possible, he was a handcart man and when not employed he could always be found during working hours at the corner of Montgomery and California streets. His hair and long beard were quite gray, and his limbs feeble; and if he could not shove as heavy a load through the deep sand, or up the steep grade down him, as the stalwart Teuton on the opposite corner—thereby losing many a job and many a dollar, all the light loads in the neighborhood fell to his lot, and kind-hearted men not unfrequently traveled a square or two out of their way to give an easy job to Pap Ainsley.

Four years ago last summer, (I recollect the month, for I had a note of $4,000 to pay and was compelled to do some pretty sharp financiering to meet it,) having some two or three dozen volumes to transfer to my lodgings, I gave Pap Ainsley the job of transportation. Arriving at my room just as he had deposited the last armful on the table, and observing that the old man looked considerably fatigued after climbing three flights of stairs two or three times, I invited him to take a glass of brandy—a bottle I of which I usually kept in my room for medicinal and soporific purposes. Although grateful for the invitation, he politely declined. I urged but he was inflexible. I was astonished.

"Do you never drink?"

"Very seldom," he replied, dropping into a chair, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead.

"Well, if you drink at all," I insisted, "you will not find as fair an excuse in the next twelve months for indulging, for you appear fatigued and scarcely able to stand."

"To be frank," said the old man, "I do not drink now. I have not tasted intoxicating liquor for fifteen years, since—"

"Since when?" I enquired thoughtlessly, observing his hesitation.

The old man told me. Sixteen years ago he was a well-to-do farmer, near Syracuse, New York. He had one child, a daughter. While attending a boarding school in that city, then a girl of sixteen years of age, she formed an attachment for young physician. Acquainting her father with the circumstance, he flatly refused his consent to a union with a man whom he never saw, and removing her from school, dispatched a note to the gallant, with the somewhat pointed information that his presence in the neighborhood of the Ainsley farm would not meet with favor. The reader of course surmises the result. In less than a month there was an elopement. The father loaded his double-barreled shot gun and swore vengeance, but failing to find the fugitives, he took to the bottle. His good wife implored him not to give way to despair, but he drank the deeper, and accused her of encouraging the elopement. In three months his wife died, and at the expiration of a year, when the young people returned to Syracuse from Connecticut, where they had remained with the parents of the husband, they learned that the old man had sold his farm, squandered the proceeds, and was almost destitute. Learning their arrival, Ainsley drank himself into a frenzy, and proceeded to the hotel where they were stopping, attacked the husband, wounded him in the arm by a pistol shot, and attempted the life of his daughter, who happily escaped uninjured through the interposition of persons brought to the spot by the report of the pistol. Ainsley was arrested, tried, and acquitted on the plea of insanity. The daughter and her husband returned to Connecticut, since which time the father has not heard from them. He was sent to a lunatic asylum, from which he was dismissed after remaining six months. In 1851 he came to California. He had followed mining for two years, but, finding his strength unequal to the pursuit, returned to this city, purchased a hand cart, and—the rest is known. "Since then," concluded the old man, bowing his face in his hands in agony, "I have not tasted liquor, nor have I seen my poor child."

I regretted that I had been so inquisitive, and expressed to the sufferer the sympathy I really felt for him. After that I seldom passed the corner without looking for "Pap Ainsley," and never saw him but to think of the sad story he had told me.

One chilly, drizzly day in the December following, a gentleman having purchased a small marble-top table at an auction room opposite, proffered to the old man the job of carrying it to his residence, on Stockton street. Not wishing to accompany the carrier, he had selected the face probably giving the best assurance of careful delivery of the purchase.

Furnished with the number of the house, the old cart-man, after a pretty trying struggle with the steep ascent of California street, reached his destination and deposited the table in the hall. Lingering a moment, the lady did not surmise the reason, until he politely informed her that for husband or such-like took him to be, had probably by accident omitted to settle for the carriage.

"Very well, I will pay you," said the lady, stepping into an adjoining room. She returned, and stating that she had no small coin in the house, handed the man a twenty dollar piece.

He could not make change. "Never mind, I will call to-morrow," he said, turning to go.

"No, no," replied the lady, glancing mirthfully at his white locks and trembling limbs, "I will not put you to so much trouble," and she handed the coin to Bridget with instruction to see if she could get it changed at one of the stores or markets in the neighborhood.

"Step into the parlor until the girl returns; the air is chilly, and you must be cold," continued the lady. "Come," she adds, as he looked at his attire and hesitated; "there is a fire in the grate, and no one there but the children."

"It is somewhat chilly," replied the old man, following her into the parlor, and taking a seat near the fire.

"Perhaps I may find some silver in the house," said the lady, leaving the room. "For Heaven's sake Bridget will not succeed in getting the twenty dollar piece changed."

"Come, love little children," and the child, who had been watching him with curiosity, crept from behind the large arm chair, and drew timidly approached. "What is your name, dear?" inquired the caretaker.

"Maria," lisped the little one.

"Maria!" he repeated, while the great tears gathered in his eyes. "I once had a little girl named Maria, and you look very much like her."

"Did you?" inquired the child with seeming interest; "and was her name Maria Eastoud, too?"

"Merciful God!" exclaimed the old man starting from his chair and dropping into it with his head bowed upon his breast. "It cannot be! and yet why not?"

He caught the child in his arms with an eagerness that frightened her, and gazing into her face until he found conviction there, suddenly rose to leave the house. "I cannot meet her without betraying myself, and I dare not tell her that I am that drunken father who once attempted to take her life and perhaps left her husband a cripple," he groaned, as he hurried toward the door. The little ones were bewildered. "You are not going?" said the mother, re appearing, and discovering the old man in the act of leaving the hall.

He stopped and apparently turned his face, but seemed to lack the courage to do aught else.

"He said he had a little Maria once that looked just like me, mother," shouted the child, her eyes sparkling with delight.

The knees of the old gentleman trembled, and he leaned against the door for support. The lady sprang towards him, took him by the arm, and attempted to conduct him to a chair.

"No, no," he exclaimed, "not till you tell me I am forgiven!"

"Forgive—for what?" replied the mother, in alarm.

"Recognize in me you wretched father, and I need not tell you!" he faltered.

"My poor father," she cried, throwing her arms around his neck, "all is forgiven—all forgotten!"

All was forgiven, and the husband when he returned late in the afternoon, was scarcely less rejoiced than his good wife, at the discovery. Whether or not Bridget succeeded in changing the double eagle, I never learned; but this I do know, it took the best female all of two months to unravel the network which the family had tied themselves during her absence. "Pap Ainsley" still kept his cart, for money would not induce him to part with it. I peeped into the back yard of Dr. Eastman one day last week, and discovered the old man dragging his favorite vehicle round the enclosure with his four grandchildren piled promiscuously in it.—*San Francisco Golden Era.*

USE OF SILK.—Silk is an agreeable and healthy material. Used in dress, it retains the electricity of our bodies; in the drapery of our rooms and furniture covers it reflects the sunbeams, giving them a quicker brilliancy, and it brightens colors with a chastening light. It possesses an element of cheerfulness of which the dull surface of wool and linen are destitute. It also promotes cleanliness, will not readily imbibe dirt, and does not harbor vermin as kindly as wool does. Its continually growing use by man, accordingly, is beneficial in many ways. Grace and beauty, even, owe something to silk. You cannot stiffen it like thick woolen or linen without destroying all its gloss and value. The more silk ribbons, therefore—the more silk kerchiefs and robes are used, instead of linen and wool—the more graceful becomes the outward aspect of mankind. A number of strange grotesque fashions, originating in the use of linen, would never have been invented during the more general employment of silk. The fluttering of ribbon, the rustling and flowing skirts of silk, the silk kerchief loosely knotted round the neck, have materially contributed to make our customs more natural and pleasing to the eye.

The ladies are so vain of their hair that they are proud of getting it into the papers.

LILLIE'S LOCK OPENED
In One Minute.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1865.

F. TILLMAN, Esq., 318 Battery street, S. F.

DEAR SIR,—WE NOTICE AN ADvertisement in your daily papers respecting the "security" of the "Lillie" locks. We are aware that you well understand this trick, and, of course, will not allow your self to be imposed upon by such representations. We have just had in our store all the Safes, and, in your presence, opened one of Lillie's best safe locks, after it had been locked and the combination turned on.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
GEO. L. CHESBORO & SON.

TILTON & M'FARLAND'S
SAFE,
The Only Protection
Against Fire and Burglars.
For the last Fifteen Years

This Safe has been well known in California and the Eastern States. They have resisted all the fires on the Pacific Coast, and we can point with satisfaction to the record that

No Man ever Lost a Dollar

out of a safe of our make by means of Burglars. Their fine and delicate proof of fire and burglar as well known that they need not be referred to by false representations, etc.

Respectfully etc.,
A. E. TILTON.
WM. McFARLAND.

NO PRACTICAL
Lock Picker or Thimble Rigger
Required to
OPERATE THE SAID LILLIE LOCK.

Any parties desirous of seeing the above mentioned trick, its security and exact mode of opening the same, can call at

318 Battery Street, San Francisco.

GLOUCESTER, March 29, 1864.

Messrs. TILTON & MCFARLAND,
Safe Manufacturers, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen: From representations made to Mr. Lillie, I was induced to purchase of him one of his

So Called "Fire Proof Safes."

On the 15th of February last a fire occurred in our block which destroyed a number of buildings, and with them all the rest. We turned our hooked poker into all in the safe. After the fire the so called "Fire" was taken from the ruins, and on opening it we found that

Everything had been Destroyed.

We sent for the safe, with orders to take off the papers, and you will see that not one of them was charred enough to sustain its own weight. Having the entire use of the safe for a month, we thought it but right to know how our neighbors fared in this fire; we therefore sent for Mr. Kemble & Hardy just opening the safe (TILTON & MCFARLAND'S make) and it contained, as we found to be

In Perfect Condition!

This leads us to further investigate, and we found to our astonishment that from the foundation of our business we have used in Messrs. M. & H.'s safes—bolts, plate, jamb, corner, door safe was subjected to a much greater heat than that of either one, weighing as they did, eighteen tons and had it fallen in the ruins. The safe was another of Lillie's safes but subjected to the same fire, having, however, no bolts, than ours.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
GEO. L. CHESBORO & SON.

WM. SIEBERT & CO.,

BOOK BINDERS,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

OREGONIAN BUILDING,

No. 5 Washington Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

BLANK BOOKS!

FOR

CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OFFICES,

BANKING HOUSES,

Steamship Companies

MINING COMPANIES, &C.,

WITH OR WITHOUT RACING OR PRINTED HEADings, and up to order in every Size and Style, on Short Notice, Strictly according to Rules, and of the

Finish as can be done on this Coast!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VARIety of

Superior Paper!

FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTURERS!

FOR

BLANK BOOKS!

Magazines,
Periodicals,
Sheet Music,
Newspapers,
Blotting Pads.

And Large and Small Editions of Publications, bound to order, and on short notice.

Remember the place,

WM. SIEBERT & CO.,
OREGONIAN BUILDING,
No. 5 Washington street,
dec9dlwtf PORTLAND, OREGON.

LEWIS CORTELL, ... JOHN N. RESION.

COFFEY & RISDON.
BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,
(Established in 1852,)

Still continue at their old stand, corner of Bush and Market streets, opposite the Oriental Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A SUCCESS IN BUSINESS THE PAST TWELVE YEARS, has firmly established their reputation as

The First-Class Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

The general satisfaction which attends all their work entitles them to precedence. HIGH and LOW PRESSURE BOILERS of every description manufactured. Constantly on hand and for sale BOILER PLATE, BEST CHARCOAL RIVETED WROUGHT IRON TUBES, all sizes. RIVETS.

Particular attention given to REPAIRING OLD WORK, and in a satisfactory manner.

Orders solicited. COFFEY & RISDON.

E. HAMILTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office on Front St., East Side, cor. Alder.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF OREGON and Washington Territory, and United States Court for Oregon. Money to loan at San Francisco rates. Collections, etc., promptly attended to. Full REFERENCES, which will receive prompt attention.

WILL SEPARATE LOANS of mercantile paper or Real Estate—best titles. Persons purchasing Real Estate will find it to their advantage to consult me before closing. I have an Abstract of Titles to Real Estate, Mortgages and Judgment Liens kept here with County Records. Papers prepared and the business given for personal, mercantile and Real Estate Collections and the Insolvent Laws.

SUNDAY SCHOOL
AND
GIFT BOOKS!

FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY AND Massachusetts Sunday School Society. For sale at Messrs. Burgess & Shindler's, First street, near Alder.

H. ATKINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer Oregon Tract Society.
nov7dlwtf

SO Tons

PURE LIVERPOOL SALT—CHEESE AND RYE. For sale by R. PITTOCK,
Corner First and Morrison streets,
sl0tf and No 9, Front Street.

GROUND SALT!

PURE IN NEW 100 POUND SACKS AT $20 per ton to the trade, by
jy6 RICHARDS & M'CRAKEN.

Proclamation

STATE OF OREGON, ... January 6, 1865.

WHEREAS HIRAM LEONARD, Major General Fourth Military District, under the Department of the North, and Commander of the Military District of Oregon, has called upon me, as Governor of the State of Oregon, to furnish Two Companies of Infantry, to be employed in the service of the United States in the Indian War now existing in the State of Oregon; and

Whereas, It is deemed necessary that the said Companies should be raised forthwith; and

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Oregon, by an act approved October 24th, 1864, has authorized the Governor to Recruit the Companies called for by the General Government, and has provided for the payment of the same; and

Whereas, It is provided by the said act that the officers of said Companies shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, if in session, and if not in session, then by the Governor alone; and

Whereas, It is provided by the said act that the Governor shall issue his Proclamation, stating the number of Companies required, the rendezvous, and the time when the same shall be filled.

Now, therefore, I, ADDISON C. GIBBS, Governor of the State of Oregon, do hereby issue this my Proclamation, stating that Two Companies of Infantry are required to be raised. A Recruiting Officer for each new Company will be appointed.

Each Company will be raised by the Governor to Recruit the Officers, to whom it is hereby authorized that they shall recruit their respective companies in the following manner, to wit: Each Company shall consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one hundred enlisted men, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Each Company shall be entitled to the following officers, to be appointed by the Governor, to wit: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, one Wagoner, and the maximum number for each Company shall be eighty-two, and the minimum number, fifty-one.

Said Companies shall be entitled to the following officers, to be appointed by the Governor, to wit: One Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Regimental Adjutant, one Regimental Quartermaster, one Regimental Commissary, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, two Principal Musicians, one Chief Bugler, one Principal Farrier, one Saddler Sergeant, one Chief Trumpeter, one Farrier or Blacksmith, one Saddler, one Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for each Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

Plan of Recruiting.

The Regiment will retain the name of the 1st Cavalry Regiment of Oregon Volunteers. It will consist of twelve Companies of Cavalry, and the organization will be completed as the Companies report to be mustered. Five new Companies remain to be raised. A Recruiting Officer for each new Company will be appointed.

Each Company will be raised by the Governor to Recruit the Officers, to whom it is hereby authorized that they shall recruit their respective companies in the following manner, to wit: Each Company shall consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, and one hundred enlisted men, who shall be mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. Each Company shall be entitled to the following officers, to be appointed by the Governor, to wit: One Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, four Sergeants, four Corporals, two Musicians, one Wagoner, and the maximum number for each Company shall be eighty-two, and the minimum number, fifty-one.

Said Companies shall be entitled to the following officers, to be appointed by the Governor, to wit: One Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Regimental Adjutant, one Regimental Quartermaster, one Regimental Commissary, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, one Saddler Sergeant, one Chief Trumpeter, one Farrier or Blacksmith, one Saddler, one Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for each Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

Organization of a Regiment.

One Colonel, ... One Lieutenant Colonel,
One Major, ... One Veterinary Surgeon,
One Surgeon, ... One Sergeant Major,
Two Assistant Surgeons, ... One Quartermaster Sergeant,
One Regimental Adjutant, ... One Commissary Sergeant,
One Regimental Quartermaster, ... One Hospital Steward,
One Regimental Commissary, ... One Saddler Sergeant,
One Sergeant Major, ... One Chief Trumpeter,
One Quartermaster Sergeant, ... One Farrier or Blacksmith,
One Commissary Sergeant, ... One Saddler,
One Hospital Steward, ... One Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for each Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

Organization of a Company.

One Captain, ... Two Sergeants,
One First Lieutenant, ... Eight Corporals,
One Second Lieutenant, ... Two Trumpeters,
One First Sergeant, ... Two Farriers or blacksmiths,
One Quartermaster Sergeant, ... One Saddler,
One Commissary Sergeant, ... One Wagoner.

The minimum number of enlisted men required for each Company is 82; the maximum number, 101.

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
A PROTECTED
Solution of Protoxide of Iron,

Has been used with great success in curing

DYSPEPSIA,

CENERAL DEBILITY,

and all Diseases Which Require a

Tonic and Alterative Medicine.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS IT IN HIS POWER TO PRODUCE SCORES AND NUMBERS of Certificates from well-known Citizens of Boston and vicinity, but deems it unnecessary to publish them, as the Syrup must stand or fall by its own merits. The following are a few of the many names which can be given:

From well-known Citizens of Boston.

Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, THOMAS P. AMORY,
THOMAS SEVER, ESQ., FLETCHER WEBSTER,
S. F. KNEELAND, M. D., JAMES DUNCAN, ESQ.,
SAMUEL MAY, Esq., HON. THOS. WHITTEMORE.

Certificate of Dr. Huyett.

I have much pleasure in recommending the Peruvian Syrup as a valuable tonic and alterative medicine. I have used it in my practice for the last two years, and have found it to be a reliable remedy in the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Debility, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Syphilis, Chronic Diseases of the Skin, Female Irregularities, and all diseases requiring a tonic and alterative remedy.

I have been in the habit of prescribing Peruvian Syrup in my practice for the last two years, and have found it